

DOCUMENT RESUME**ED 149 872****PS 009 775**

TITLE Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment of Children and Labor Force Status of Their Mothers: October 1967 to October 1976. Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics.

INSTITUTION Bureau of the Census (DCC), Suitland, Md. Population Div.

PUB DATE Feb 78

NOTE 31p.; Parts may be marginally legible due to print quality of original

AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Current Population Reports, Series F-20, No. 318, \$1.20)

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 HC-\$2.06 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Age; Early Childhood Education; Educational Background; *Enrollment Influences; *Enrollment Trends; Occupations; *Preschool Children; Race; Siblings; Statistical Data; *Tables (Data); *Working Parents; *Working Women

ABSTRACT

This report presents data on the nursery school and kindergarten enrollment status of children 3 to 5 years old for the years 1967 to 1976. The school enrollment data of children in this age range is related to the education, occupation, marital status and labor force characteristics of their mothers as well as age, race and number of siblings in the family. The statistics in this report are based on new tabulations from the October Current Population Survey (CPS). Tabular data comprise over half of the report. (Author/JMB)

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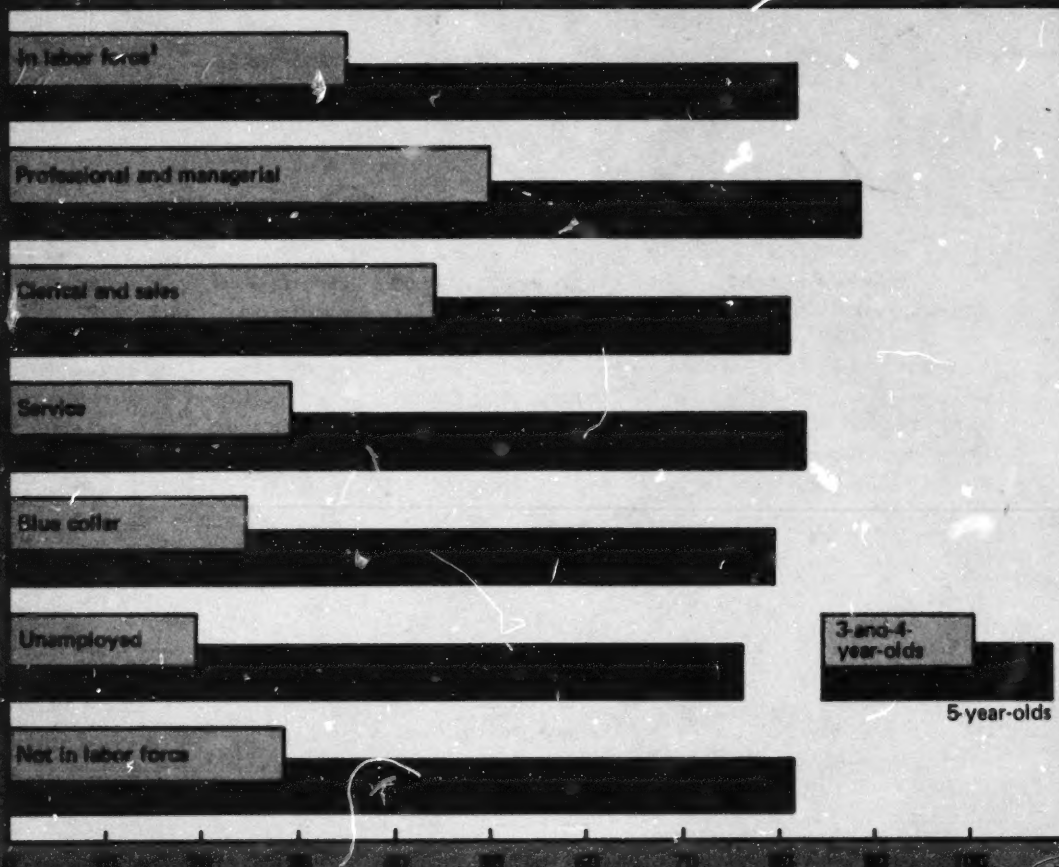
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Series P-20, No. 318
Issued February 1978

Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment of Children and Labor Force Status of Their Mothers: October 1967 to October 1976



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by **Edith Kirby** under the direction of **Larry E. Suter**, Chief, Education and Social Stratification Branch. **Andrea Adams**, **Brenda Jeffries**, and **Dwight Hayes** provided valuable statistical assistance in the preparation of the tables and **Karen Mills** performed editorial review of the text. Important contributions to the text and tables were made by **Linda Waite** and **Mark Littman**. Statistical review was performed by **Robert Tegels** and **Margaret Schooley** of Statistical Methods Division. Overall supervision was provided by **Charles E. Johnson, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief (Demographic and Social Statistics Programs), and **Paul C. Glick**, Senior Demographer, Population Division. The tables in this report were prepared in conjunction with an agreement between the National Center for Education Statistics, **Marie Eldridge**, Administrator, and the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 318, "Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment of Children and Labor Force Status of Their Mothers: October 1967 to October 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
- < Means less than.
- B Base too small to show the derived measure.
- NA Not available.
- ... Not applicable.
- S Does not meet publication standards.

Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment of Children and Labor Force Status of Their Mothers: October 1967 to October 1976

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the nursery school and kindergarten enrollment status of children 3 to 5 years old for the years 1967 to 1976. Previous Current Population reports have shown that the number of young persons enrolled increased greatly during this period. Here, the school enrollment of 3- to 5-year-old children is related to several labor force characteristics of their mothers as well as age, race, and number of siblings in the family.

The statistics in this report are based on new tabulations from the October Current Population Survey (CPS). Since 1964, figures on nursery school and kindergarten enrollment based on data obtained from the CPS have been published in reports of the Bureau of the Census or the National Center for Education Statistics; references to these reports are given in the section, "Related Reports".

TRENDS IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD: 1967 TO 1976

While the number of children 3 to 5 years old has declined from 12.2 million in 1967 to 9.7 million in 1976 because of

the decrease in the number of births in recent years (figure 2),¹ enrollment in preprimary programs (kindergartens and nursery schools) increased from about 3.9 million in 1967 to about 4.8 million in 1976 (figure 3). The greatest increase occurred in nursery school enrollment which doubled during the period while the increase in kindergarten enrollment was not significant.

The proportion of children 3 to 5 years of age enrolled in school programs increased from about 32 percent in 1967 to about 49 percent in 1976. The increase was more dramatic for the 3- and 4-year-old children; in 1967, only about 14 percent were enrolled, but by 1976 this rate had increased to about 31 percent. The enrollment rate of 5-year-olds increased by about one-fourth, from an already much higher enrollment rate of 65 percent in 1967 to 81 percent in 1976.

The same general trends in enrollment in preprimary programs occurred for both races (table A); the proportion of Black children 3 to 5 years of age enrolled in preprimary schools did not differ significantly from that of corresponding White children. However, the enrollment rates for Black

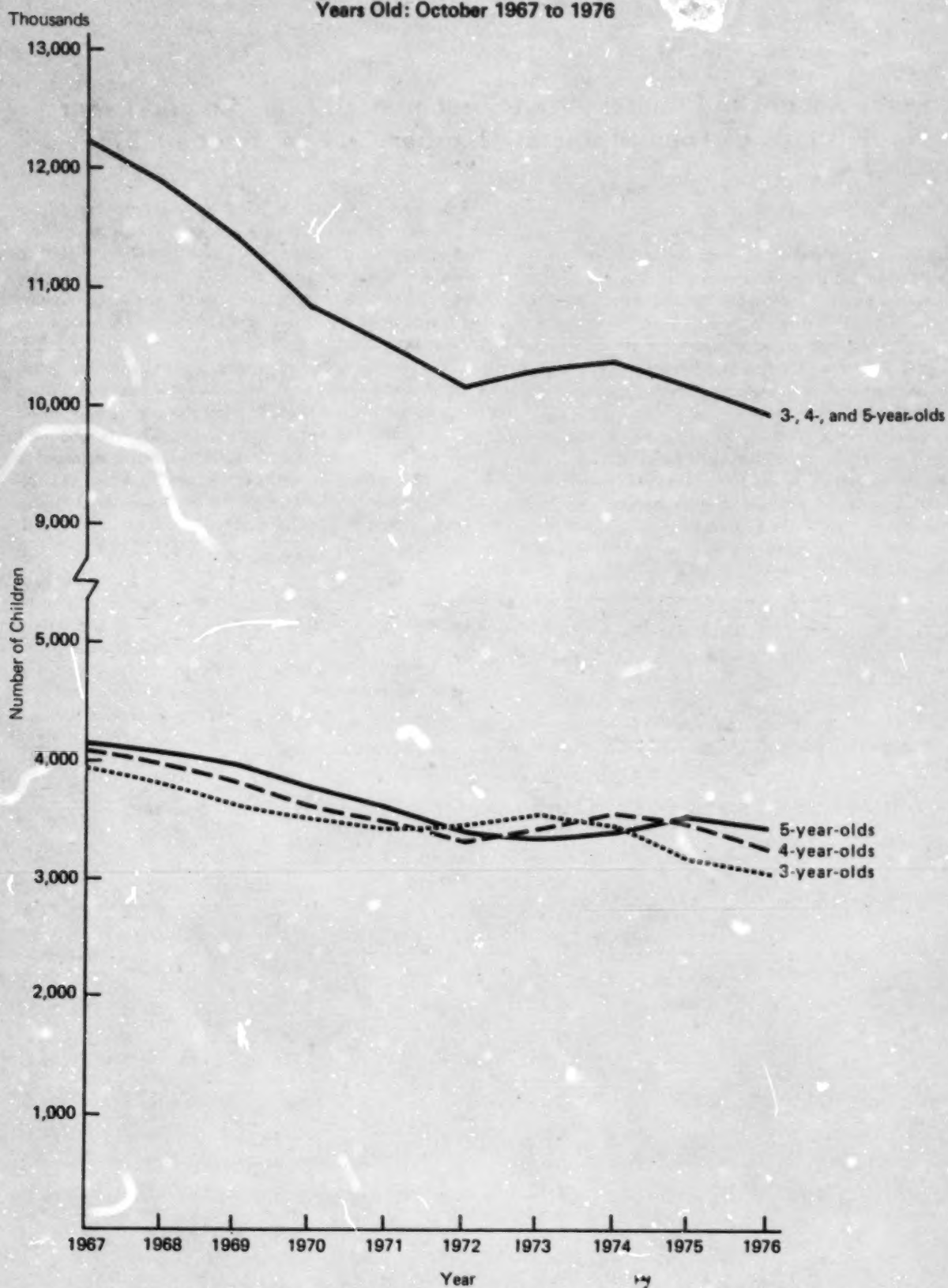
¹ National Center for Health Statistics. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report Final Natality Statistics, 1975," Vol. 25, No. 10, December, 1976, Table 1.

Table A. Enrollment of Children 3 to 5 Years Old in Preprimary Schools by Race: October 1967 to October 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age of child	1976		1973		1970		1967	
	Number of children	Percent enrolled	Number of children	Percent enrolled	Number of children	Percent enrolled	Number of children	Percent enrolled
ALL RACES								
Total, 3 to 5 years old.....	9,726	49.2	10,344	40.9	10,877	37.5	12,234	31.6
3 and 4 years old.....	6,238	31.3	7,000	24.2	7,096	20.5	8,075	14.2
5 years old.....	3,488	81.4	3,344	76.0	3,781	69.2	4,159	65.4
WHITE								
Total, 3 to 5 years old.....	8,008	49.1	8,698	40.5	9,029	37.8	10,280	31.8
3 and 4 years old.....	5,125	30.4	5,880	23.2	5,885	20.0	6,774	13.3
5 years old.....	2,884	82.3	2,817	76.6	3,144	71.1	3,505	67.4
BLACK								
Total, 3 to 5 years old.....	1,500	49.7	1,466	42.2	1,676	34.9	1,795	29.8
3 and 4 years old.....	967	34.5	1,013	28.8	1,097	22.8	1,191	17.7
5 years old.....	533	77.4	453	71.9	580	57.8	604	53.6

Figure 2. Number of Children 3 to 5
Years Old: October 1967 to 1976



and White children differed when the children's enrollment was compared by age. In both 1967 and 1976, there was some evidence that Black 3- and 4-year-old children were more likely to be enrolled than their White counterparts.² In contrast, the proportion of White 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary schools was higher than the proportion of Black children; in 1967, 67 percent of White children were enrolled compared with 54 percent of Black children. This 13 percentage point difference had declined to a 5 percentage point difference by 1976.³

It is often assumed that the enrollment of children in nursery school or kindergarten is determined strictly by age; that is, enrolled 3- and 4-year-olds are in nursery school and enrolled 5-year-olds are in kindergarten. Table B shows that during the past 9 years, about 90 percent of enrolled 3-year-olds have been enrolled in nursery school and at least 90 percent of enrolled 5-year-olds have been enrolled in kindergarten, but 4-year-olds have been more evenly split between nursery school and kindergarten. Between 1967 and 1976, the proportion of the enrolled 4-year-olds in kindergarten shifted downward from about 52 percent to about 36 percent, this shift may be a consequence of the growth in the number of nursery schools. The number of 4-year-olds enrolled in kindergarten stayed about the same, while the number attending nursery schools doubled in the 9 year period. Also, the number of 3-year-olds enrolled in school doubled.

The enrollment rate of 3- and 4-year-old children may differ from that of 5-year-old children because of differences in the cost and accessibility of the schools. Kindergartens, attended mostly by 5-year-olds, are publicly supported,

though not compulsory, in most States, and transportation may be provided. Nursery schools, on the other hand, are overwhelmingly privately controlled with most charging tuitions, and transportation to the school is either provided for a fee or is the parents' responsibility. Another factor for the different rates of enrollment and the different levels of increase is that a large proportion of children were already enrolled in kindergarten by 1967. Also, kindergarten has become increasingly incorporated as an integral part of primary education. Thus the rate of kindergarten enrollment increased but more slowly than that of nursery school.

FAMILY SIZE AND ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN IN PREPRIMARY PROGRAMS

The declining fertility of women has led to smaller American families. As a result, proportionately, more children were living in families which had only one or two children in 1976 than in 1967. Between 1967 and 1976, the proportion of children 3 to 5 years old who had no siblings increased from about 23 to 36 percent and the proportion of children who had only one sibling rose from 29 to 37 percent (not significantly different from the proportion with no siblings in 1976). The proportion of children with two or more siblings, on the other hand, decreased from 48 percent to about 28 percent during the period (table C).⁴

Combined enrollment in nursery school and kindergarten programs increased between 1967 and 1976 for children from both small and large families; thus, the reduction in

² The difference between Black and White enrollment rates for 3- and 4-year-olds was significant in 1967.

³ The difference between Black and White enrollment rates in 1976 was significant at the 90 percent level of confidence.

⁴ The proportion in 1976 of children in families with two or more siblings is not significantly different from the proportion in 1967 of children with one sibling.

Table B. Type of Preprimary School Attended by Children 3 to 5 Years Old Enrolled in School: October 1967 to October 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	3 years old			4 years old			5 years old		
	Total enrolled	Percent in nursery school	Percent in kindergarten	Total enrolled	Percent in nursery school	Percent in kindergarten	Total enrolled	Percent in nursery school	Percent in kindergarten
1976.....	603	94.4	5.6	1,348	63.9	36.1	2,839	3.0	97.0
1975.....	683	95.6	4.4	1,418	68.8	31.2	2,852	4.0	96.0
1974.....	685	94.9	5.0	1,322	65.4	34.6	2,693	3.3	96.7
1973.....	515	95.0	5.0	1,177	64.0	36.0	2,542	3.0	97.0
1972.....	535	94.8	5.2	1,121	63.0	36.9	2,575	2.5	97.5
1971.....	429	88.6	11.4	1,043	58.5	41.5	2,643	2.6	97.4
1970.....	454	95.2	4.8	1,003	56.8	43.2	2,617	3.5	96.5
1969.....	314	93.0	7.0	880	55.1	44.8	2,754	2.9	97.1
1968.....	317	93.4	6.6	911	48.5	51.5	2,698	2.9	97.1
1967.....	273	89.7	10.3	870	48.3	51.8	2,721	1.7	98.3

Figure 3. Number of Children 3 to 5 Years Old Enrolled in Nursery Schools and Kindergartens: October 1967 to 1976

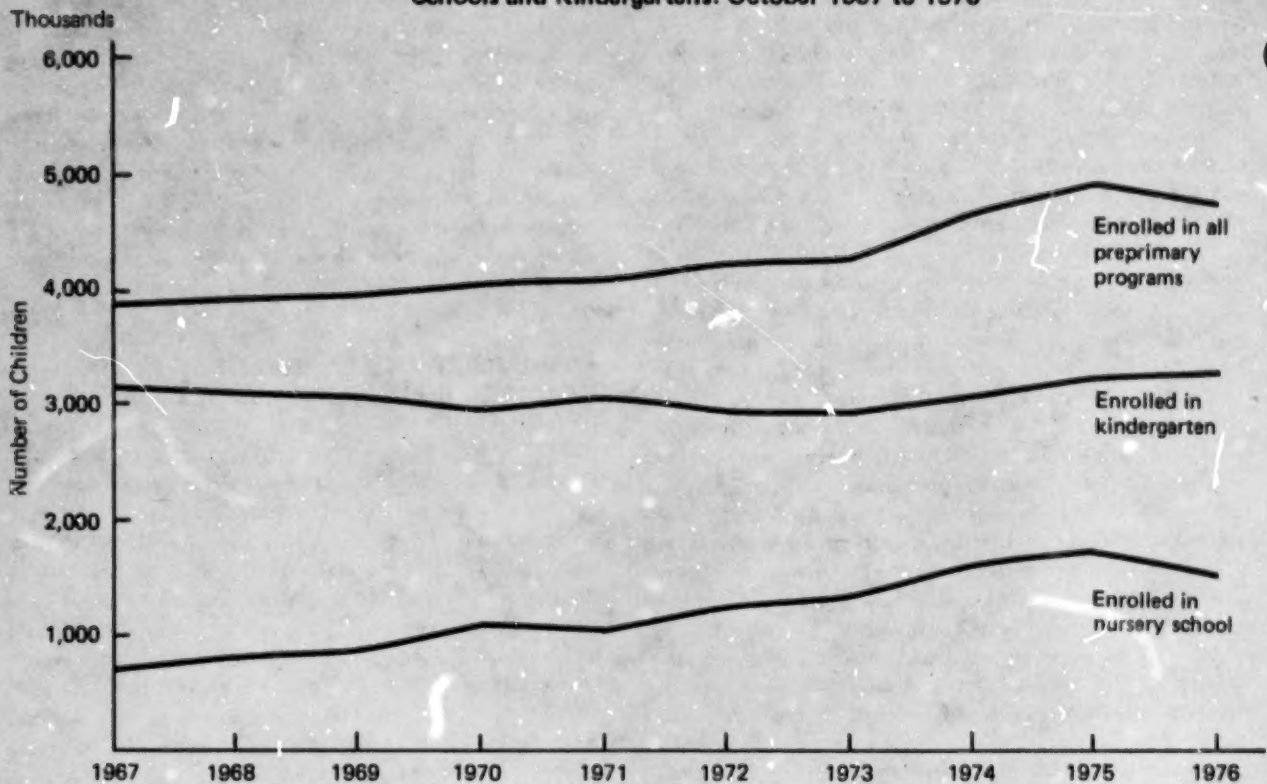


Figure 4. Percent of Children 3 and 4 Years Old Enrolled in Preprimary School by Labor Force Status of Mother: October 1967 to 1976

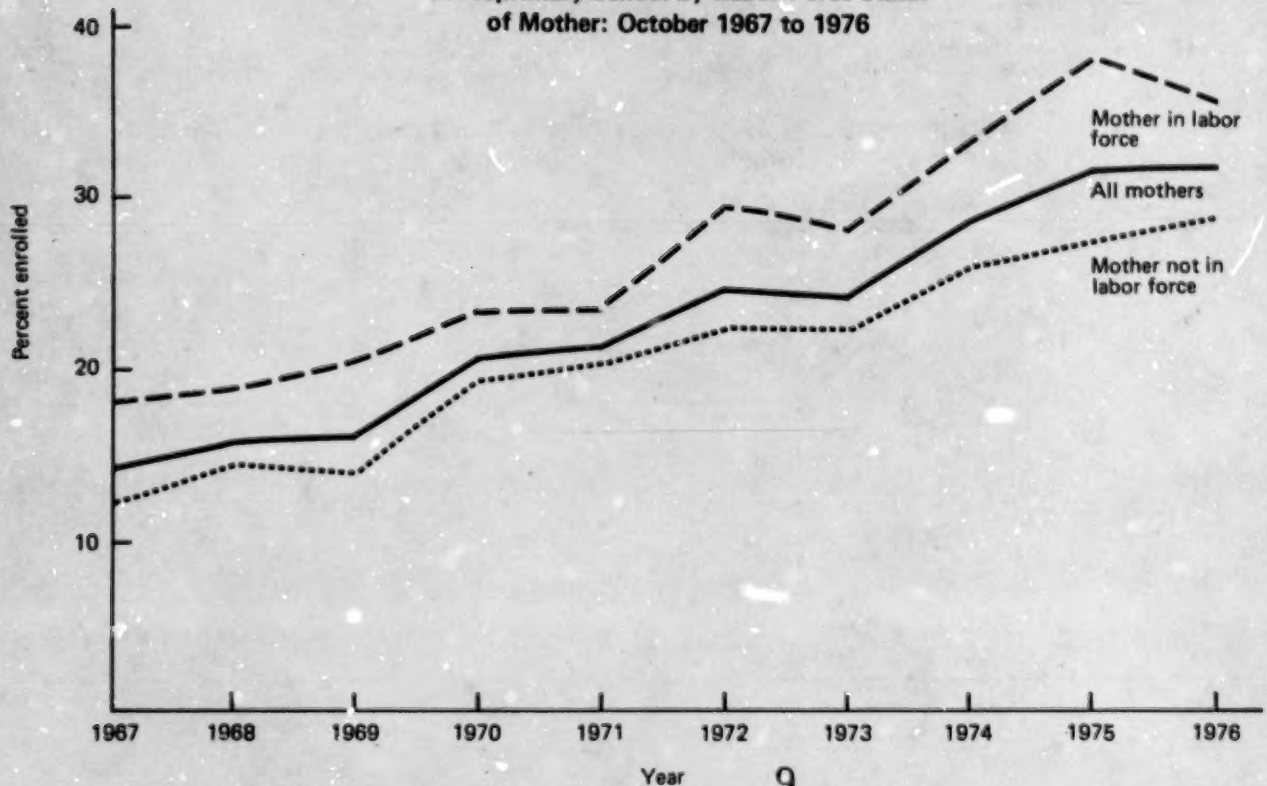


Table C. Percent of Children 3 to 5 Years Old Enrolled in School by Age and Number of Children in Household: October 1967 to October 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age of children and number of siblings	1976		1973		1970		1967	
	Proportion of children by number of other children	Percent enrolled	Proportion of children by number of other children	Percent enrolled	Proportion of children by number of other children	Percent enrolled	Proportion of children by number of other children	Percent enrolled
All children 3 to 5 years old	100.0	49.2	100.0	49.9	100.0	37.5	100.0	31.6
No other children.....	35.8	48.0	32.6	40.2	28.2	35.1	22.7	28.8
One other child.....	36.5	52.4	34.4	43.2	30.6	41.3	29.3	35.3
Two or more other children.	27.7	46.7	33.0	39.2	41.2	36.2	48.0	30.5
Children 3 and 4 years old...	100.0	31.3	100.0	24.2	100.0	20.5	100.0	14.2
No other children.....	39.6	33.8	35.9	27.6	32.3	22.2	26.0	15.7
One other child.....	34.5	33.4	32.8	25.0	29.1	22.8	28.0	16.3
Two or more other children.	25.9	24.6	31.3	19.4	38.7	17.4	46.0	12.0
Children 5 years old.....	100.0	81.4	100.0	76.0	100.0	69.2	100.0	65.4
No other children.....	29.0	82.7	25.7	77.1	20.6	73.1	16.3	69.4
One other child.....	40.0	81.7	37.6	76.6	33.5	71.2	31.9	68.3
Two or more other children.	31.0	79.8	36.7	74.6	45.9	66.1	51.8	62.3

family size does not explain changes in the tendency to place a child in nursery school or kindergarten. However, among young children, there were differences in enrollment rates according to the number of siblings in the family: by 1976 enrollment rates of 5-year-old children in preprimary programs did not seem to be affected by number of siblings in the family, but differences in enrollment rates by family size did appear for the 3- and 4-year-olds. For the younger ages, children from small families (one or two children) had significantly higher rates of enrollment than those from larger families (three or more children). Among the possible reasons for differences in their enrollment rates by size of family are that large families may be less able to afford the tuition than small families; mothers with more children may be less inclined to join the labor force and more likely to stay home with their children; and large families may be more likely to have older children to care for younger siblings. Rates of enrollment of 5-year-olds did not differ significantly by number of siblings probably because kindergartens are generally free and bound to the public school system's elementary schools and transportation system.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER AND ENROLLMENT IN PREPRIMARY PROGRAMS

Over the past 9 years, both the proportion of children 3 to 5 years old with mothers in the labor force and the proportion of all children enrolled in preprimary programs increased. In 1967, 32 percent of young children had mothers in the labor force; by 1976, this proportion had increased to 42 percent (table D). According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, between March 1974 and March 1975, "the largest ... increase in labor force participation rates occurred among wives with

children—especially mothers whose youngest child was 3 to 5 years old."⁵ In examining labor force participation rates of women by age of their children, it can be seen that there were no significant differences in rates of participation by whether their child was 3, 4, or 5 years old. These rates by race of the child, however, show significant differences in the labor force participation rates of the mothers of 3- to 5-year-old children. The rates for White mothers increased over the 9-year period from about 30 percent to 40 percent, whereas Black children's mothers' rates of labor force participation remained around 50 percent.

Table D also shows labor force participation rates for mothers by whether or not the child was enrolled in a preprimary program. Of all children 3 to 5 years of age, those who were enrolled in school were more likely to have a mother who was in the labor force than those who were not enrolled. Even when comparing labor force participation rates of mothers of children in school, Black women were more likely to be in the labor force than White women. In 1976, about 56 percent of the mothers of Black schoolchildren were in the labor force compared with about 42 percent of the mothers of enrolled White children.

The data in tables D and E indicate the extent to which the increases in school enrollment of 3- to 5-year-old children between 1967 and 1976 were the result of the increases in labor force participation of their mothers. Clearly the enrollment of 3- and 4-year-old children is higher if their mothers are in the labor force, but the data also show that enrollment

⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Report*, No. 183, "Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1975."

Table D. Percent of Children 3 to 5 Years Old With Mother in Labor Force by Age, Race, and Enrollment in Preprimary School: October 1957 to October 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age of children	1976	1973	1970	1967
ALL CHILDREN				
All Races				
Children 3 to 5 years old.....	41.7	35.8	31.8	32.4
3 years old.....	40.8	35.6	30.7	32.0
4 years old.....	40.9	36.6	32.2	31.6
5 years old.....	43.3	35.1	32.5	33.4
White				
Children 3 to 5 years old.....	39.8	33.9	29.2	29.5
Black				
Children 3 to 5 years old.....	51.6	46.8	43.5	49.2
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL				
Children 3 to 5 years old.....	44.6	37.5	33.0	35.0
3 years old.....	50.5	42.9	43.4	49.3
4 years old.....	44.1	41.3	32.8	38.0
5 years old.....	43.6	34.6	31.3	32.6
NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL				
Children 3 to 5 years old.....	39.0	34.6	31.1	31.1
3 years old.....	38.4	34.4	28.8	30.8
4 years old.....	38.6	34.2	32.0	29.9
5 years old.....	42.2	36.5	35.2	35.0

Table E. Percent of Children 3 and 4 Years Old Enrolled in School by Labor Force Status and Marital Status of Mother: October 1967 to October 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Marital status and labor force status of mother	1976	1973	1970	1967
All children.....	31.5	24.4	20.6	14.2
Marital status of mother:				
Married, husband present.....	31.4	23.7	20.4	13.8
Other marital status.....	32.0	28.5	22.3	16.8
Never married.....	33.2	38.4	18.0	20.5
Widowed, separated, divorced.....	31.7	26.9	22.9	16.4
Mothers in labor force.....	35.2	28.1	23.4	18.1
Married, husband present.....	34.9	26.9	23.5	17.5
Other marital status.....	37.2	34.1	23.3	21.4
Never married.....	42.2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Widowed, separated, divorced.....	36.0	33.0	24.7	21.1
Mothers not in labor force.....	25.8	22.2	19.3	12.2
Married, husband present.....	29.0	22.1	19.0	12.2
Other marital status.....	27.4	22.9	21.6	12.2
Never married.....	25.5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Widowed, separated, divorced.....	27.8	20.7	21.7	11.3

rates increased substantially even for women not in the labor force. Between 1967 and 1976, the enrollment rate of children with mothers in the labor force increased from about 18 to about 35 percent, while the enrollment rate of children with mothers not in the labor force increased from about 12 to about 29 percent (there was only some evidence of a difference in the rates of change between the two groups). Also, as White women's labor force participation increased over the period, the participation of Black women remained at about the same level, but the school enrollment rates of children of both races increased greatly. Thus, the enrollment rate for 3- and 4-year-old children would have increased even if no changes in labor force participation rates of the mothers had occurred because even children whose mothers were not in the labor force were increasingly enrolled.

The preprimary school enrollment rates of 3- and 4-year-old children are shown in table E by mother's labor force status and mother's marital status. The striking fact is that for each subcategory shown in that table, significant in-

creases occurred between 1967 and 1976. No matter whether the mother was in the labor force or whether the children's mothers were currently married, with her husband present, or of another marital status, (never married, widowed, separated or divorced), the school enrollment rates of the children increased during the period. It was true, however, that throughout the period a significantly higher proportion of children 3 and 4 years of age whose mothers were in the labor force were enrolled than those whose mothers were not in the labor force. Also, in 1976 it was apparent that labor force status of the mothers was more important than marital status in influencing whether 3- and 4-year-old children were enrolled. Controlling enrollment rates of the children by only their mother's marital status resulted in rates which were not significantly different. Moreover, within a labor force status, there were no significant differences in rates of enrollment by the two different marital statuses examined. Significant differences did occur overall by labor force status and also when controlling for each marital status by mother's labor force status.

Table F. Full-day and Part-day Attendance Status of Children 3 and 4 Years Old Enrolled in Nursery School by Labor Force Status of Mother and Race: October 1976 and October 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race of children and labor force status of mother	October 1976				October 1967			
	Enrolled in nursery school		Percent of enrolled		Enrolled in nursery school		Percent of enrolled	
	Number	Percent	Full day	Part day	Number	Percent	Full day	Part day
ALL RACES								
All children.....	1,430	22.9	29.5	70.5	665	8.2	29.0	71.0
Mother in labor force.....	665	26.1	48.0	52.0	292	11.4	54.1	45.9
Employed.....	622	28.1	49.4	50.6	280	11.9	55.0	45.0
Full time.....	375	26.1	67.2	32.8	185	11.7	69.7	30.3
Part time.....	246	31.6	22.8	77.2	96	12.4	26.0	74.0
Unemployed.....	44	13.2	(B)	(B)	12	5.6	(B)	(B)
Mother not in labor force..	748	20.9	12.8	87.2	361	6.7	9.4	90.6
WHITE								
All children.....	1,169	22.8	23.9	76.1	533	7.9	24.8	75.2
Mother in labor force.....	521	26.2	42.4	57.6	216	11.1	48.6	51.4
Employed.....	497	28.1	43.5	56.5	211	11.7	48.8	51.2
Full time.....	275	25.5	61.8	38.2	133	11.3	66.9	33.1
Part time.....	222	32.2	21.2	78.8	78	12.5	17.9	82.1
Unemployed.....	24	11.1	(B)	(B)	5	3.4	(B)	(B)
Mother not in labor force..	638	20.8	8.5	91.5	308	6.5	8.1	91.9
BLACK								
All children.....	213	22.0	61.0	39.0	122	10.2	48.4	51.6
Mother in labor force.....	119	23.9	75.6	24.4	75	12.8	70.7	29.3
Employed.....	101	25.8	82.2	17.8	69	13.2	(B)	(B)
Full time.....	86	27.3	87.2	12.3	51	13.4	(B)	(B)
Part time.....	15	19.5	(B)	(B)	18	12.9	(B)	(B)
Unemployed.....	18	17.3	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)
Mother not in labor force..	86	19.5	43.0	57.0	45	7.7	(B)	(B)

Table G. Percent of Children 3 to 5 Years Old Enrolled in Preprimary School by Years of School Completed by Mother: October 1967 to October 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age of children and years of school completed by mother	1976	1973	1970	1967
CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD				
Years completed by mother, total...	49.4	41.1	37.6	31.5
Elementary: 8 years or less.....	38.3	31.9	22.4	20.5
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	38.6	32.7	31.9	26.1
4 years.....	47.9	39.2	38.0	32.2
College: 1 to 3 years.....	56.6	50.1	48.7	41.3
4 years or more.....	70.4	60.6	55.8	48.7
CHILDREN 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD				
Years completed by mother, total...	31.5	24.3	20.6	14.1
Elementary: 8 years or less.....	18.8	13.8	10.3	8.0
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	20.5	15.3	13.7	9.6
4 years.....	27.3	20.5	19.1	13.3
College: 1 to 3 years.....	40.2	36.1	32.9	21.9
4 years or more.....	62.6	50.1	44.1	31.9
CHILDREN 5 YEARS OLD				
Years completed by mother, total...	81.7	76.1	69.4	65.4
Elementary: 8 years or less.....	76.8	64.4	46.7	43.8
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	75.1	70.4	63.1	56.9
4 years.....	82.7	77.6	73.6	71.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	85.9	81.3	82.4	76.1
4 years or more.....	84.6	83.8	76.0	80.8

Among working mothers, there is some indication that those who worked full time were less likely to enroll their 3- and 4-year-old children in nursery school than were mothers who worked part time. This may be because mothers who work full time have difficulties arranging for full-day care for their children since most nursery schools offer only part-day programs. In 1976, enrolled children whose mothers worked full time were the most likely to be in full-day programs (table F). Among children enrolled in nursery school, about 77 percent of the enrolled children whose mothers worked part time were in part-day programs. About 87 percent of the nursery school enrollees whose mothers were not in the labor force were in part-day rather than full-day nursery school. When children were enrolled in nursery school, their enrollment in full-day rather than part-day programs appeared to be directly related to mothers' full-time work status. The slightly lower rate of enrollment in nursery school of children whose mothers worked full time than those whose mothers worked part time could be due to the difficulty in finding practical full-day child care accommodations for the children; that is, some other form of care must be found either supplementing part-day nursery school with day care or placing the child in full-day child care.⁶

EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION OF MOTHER

Mothers may be looking for more than day care or baby-sitting services for their children when they enroll them in preprimary programs. In choosing to enroll their children in nursery school or kindergarten, a consideration may be that these schools offer worthwhile educational experience not available in day care centers (see Definitions and Explanations for discussion of preprimary school enrollment). Some evidence for this is that mothers who had completed some college were significantly more likely to enroll their 3- to 5-year-old children in preschool programs than mothers who had less education. These differences in children's enrollment rates seem to indicate greater concern of more educated mothers that their children start school early. For example, the enrollment rate of children with mothers who completed high school but no college was 9 percentage points lower than for those with mothers whose education was only slightly higher, 1 to 3 years of college completed (table G). However, the availability of preprimary schools and the ability to pay for this schooling could also affect the rates.

The enrollment rates of 3- and 4-year-old children also appeared to be more affected by mothers' educational attainment than the enrollment rates of 5-year-olds in 1967 as well as in 1976. Although the enrollment rates of 3- and 4-year-olds increased greatly between 1967 and 1976, the disparities

⁶ See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 298, "Daytime Care of Children: October 1974 and February 1975."

Table H. Percent of Children 3 to 5 Years Old Enrolled in Preprimary School by Occupation of Employed Mother: October 1967 to October 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age of children and occupation of mother	1976	1973	1970	1967
CHILDREN 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD				
Mother employed, total ¹	37.6	27.9	24.3	18.6
White collar.....	46.1	35.1	30.8	25.4
Professional and managerial.....	50.0	41.2	36.5	32.1
Clerical and sales.....	44.2	32.5	28.0	22.4
Other ¹	26.6	19.9	17.6	12.6
Blue collar.....	24.8	18.7	17.2	10.1
Service.....	29.7	22.0	19.1	16.1
CHILDREN 5 YEARS OLD				
Mother employed, total ¹	82.5	74.8	66.8	63.9
White collar.....	83.6	78.4	73.5	69.6
Professional and managerial.....	88.8	77.2	75.3	74.8
Clerical and sales.....	81.1	79.1	73.0	67.3
Other ¹	80.8	70.6	60.6	58.8
Blue collar.....	82.8	74.5	58.1	55.3
Service.....	79.6	67.0	61.3	62.1

¹Employed mothers and other includes children of mothers who are farm workers, not shown separately.

in enrollment rates between children whose mothers had completed at least 4 years of college and those children whose mothers had completed only 8 years or less of school seemed to increase; in 1967, the difference was about 24 percentage points and in 1976, about 44 percentage points. Over the same period, 5-year-old children were also enrolled at higher levels and disparities in enrollment rates by mothers' education declined. The difference in enrollment rates for 5-year-old children with mothers who graduated from college and those with mothers who completed 8 years or less of school was about 37 percentage points in 1967 and about 8 points in 1976.⁷

The occupations of employed mothers also seemed to have a significant affect on the proportion of children enrolled in preprimary programs. A larger proportion of 3- and 4-year-old children whose mothers were employed as white-collar workers were enrolled than children whose mothers were employed in other occupations. The proportion of children in school whose mothers were employed in professional, managerial, clerical, or sales capacities had increased since 1967 to about 46 percent in 1976. Children whose mothers were working in blue-collar, service, or farm occupations had increased to about 27 percent.

Since 1967, differences in enrollment rates of 5-year-old children by mother's occupation have declined as more of them were being enrolled in preprimary programs. In 1967, about 70 percent of the children whose mothers had white-collar jobs were enrolled and about 59 percent of the children whose mothers were employed in blue-collar, service, or farm occupations were enrolled. By 1976, the enrollment

rates for children from these two groups had increased to around 83 percent, and the differences between the two groups were no longer significant.

RELATED REPORTS

Since 1964, the Office of Education has published an annual report (with the exception of 1973) on the number of children enrolled in preprimary programs (i.e., nursery school and kindergarten) based on the Census Bureau's October Current Population Survey (CPS). Comparable data for October 1973 were published by the Census Bureau as **Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 268, "Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment: October 1973."** The Office of Education series was last published as National Center for Education Statistics, No. 76-147, "Preprimary Enrollment: October 1974."

Data on school enrollment for persons 3 years old and over for October 1975 were presented in the Census Bureau's **Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 303.** Statistics on school enrollment for October of the years prior to 1975 have been published in other **Current Population Reports** in Series P-20.

Data on the arrangements made for 1974 and 1975 daytime care of 3-to-13-year-olds by labor force status of their mothers are presented in **Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 298, "Daytime Care of Children: October 1974 and February 1975."**

Data on the work experience of mothers of young children can be found in U.S. Department of Labor, **Monthly Labor Review, "Children of Working Mothers, March 1974,"** January 1975.

The differences in enrollment rates in 1976 was significant at the 90 percent level of confidence.

NOTE

In the past the Census Bureau has designated a head of household to serve as the central reference person for the collection and tabulation of data for individual members of the household (or family). However, recent social changes have resulted in a trend toward recognition of more equal status for all members of the household (or family), making the term "head" less relevant in the analysis of household and family data. As a result, the Bureau is currently developing new techniques of enumeration and data presentation which will eliminate the concept of "head." While much of the data in this report are based on the concept of "head," methodology for future Census Bureau reports will reflect a gradual movement away from this traditional practice.

Table 1. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF CHILD, TYPE OF PROGRAM, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
ALL CHILDREN										
Children, 3 to 5 years old.....	9,726	10,183	10,391	10,344	10,166	10,521	10,877	11,411	11,895	12,234
3 years old.....	3,018	3,177	3,450	3,557	3,441	3,438	3,501	3,609	3,807	3,990
4 years old.....	3,220	3,499	3,516	3,443	3,341	3,490	3,595	3,803	3,996	4,085
5 years old.....	3,488	3,508	3,425	3,344	3,384	3,593	3,781	3,999	4,092	4,159
With mother in labor force.....	4,059	4,012	3,945	3,700	3,319	3,411	3,452	3,615	3,668	3,959
3 years old.....	1,231	1,132	1,284	1,267	1,095	1,096	1,075	1,090	1,143	1,278
4 years old.....	1,317	1,431	1,340	1,260	1,113	1,097	1,159	1,208	1,274	1,291
5 years old.....	1,511	1,448	1,320	1,172	1,111	1,218	1,228	1,318	1,255	1,391
With mother not in labor force.....	5,496	5,998	6,288	6,442	6,665	6,971	7,280	7,626	8,050	8,094
3 years old.....	1,734	1,980	2,108	2,209	2,281	2,290	2,375	2,460	2,613	2,657
4 years old.....	1,851	2,017	2,131	2,128	2,169	2,349	2,400	2,535	2,675	2,738
5 years old.....	1,911	2,001	2,049	2,105	2,215	2,332	2,506	2,631	2,762	2,699
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL										
Children, 3 to 5 years old.....	4,790	4,954	4,699	4,234	4,231	4,115	4,000	3,947	3,925	3,864
3 years old.....	603	683	685	515	535	429	454	314	317	273
4 years old.....	1,348	1,418	1,322	1,177	1,121	1,043	1,003	880	911	870
5 years old.....	2,839	2,852	2,693	2,542	2,575	2,643	2,617	2,754	2,698	2,721
Enrolled in nursery school.....	1,515	1,745	1,603	1,318	1,277	1,058	1,093	856	816	712
Full-day.....	456	591	532	385	404	293	291	256	240	210
Part-day.....	1,059	1,154	1,071	933	873	765	802	600	576	502
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	3,275	3,209	3,096	2,916	2,954	3,056	2,982	3,091	3,110	3,152
With mother in labor force.....	2,136	2,168	1,921	1,586	1,485	1,390	1,345	1,368	1,217	1,353
3 years old.....	304	311	307	222	239	173	197	137	135	135
4 years old.....	594	662	567	486	411	346	330	330	322	331
5 years old.....	1,237	1,195	1,047	879	834	872	818	900	760	887
Enrolled in nursery school.....	713	828	709	553	523	391	403	353	311	312
Full-day.....	339	435	403	300	273	211	182	186	165	171
Part-day.....	374	393	306	253	250	180	213	167	146	141
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	1,423	1,340	1,212	1,033	962	999	940	1,015	906	1,041
With mother not in labor force.....	2,589	2,704	2,703	2,579	2,682	2,674	2,693	2,533	2,643	2,448
3 years old.....	290	353	355	285	289	251	255	170	183	134
4 years old.....	751	737	746	678	696	687	665	540	582	525
5 years old.....	1,558	1,613	1,602	1,616	1,697	1,736	1,774	1,824	1,878	1,789
Enrolled in nursery school.....	783	887	864	747	738	653	679	486	498	388
Full-day.....	109	136	109	70	122	76	97	65	74	38
Part-day.....	674	751	755	677	616	577	582	421	424	350
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	1,806	1,817	1,839	1,833	1,944	2,021	2,015	2,047	2,144	2,060
PERCENT WITH MOTHERS IN THE LABOR FORCE										
All children, 3 to 5 years old.....	41.7	39.4	38.0	35.8	32.7	32.4	31.8	31.7	30.8	32.4
3 years old.....	40.8	35.6	37.2	35.6	31.8	31.9	30.7	30.2	30.0	32.0
4 years old.....	40.9	40.9	38.1	36.6	33.3	31.4	32.2	31.7	31.8	31.6
5 years old.....	43.3	41.3	38.5	35.1	32.8	33.9	32.5	33.0	30.7	33.4
Enrolled in school.....	44.6	43.8	40.9	37.5	35.1	33.8	33.0	34.6	31.0	35.0
3 years old.....	50.5	45.7	44.8	42.9	44.8	43.3	43.4	43.7	42.4	49.3
4 years old.....	44.1	46.6	43.0	41.3	36.7	33.1	32.8	37.5	35.3	38.0
5 years old.....	43.6	41.9	38.9	34.6	32.4	33.0	31.3	32.7	29.2	32.6
Enrolled in nursery school.....	47.0	47.4	44.3	42.0	40.9	37.0	37.1	41.2	38.1	43.8
Full-day.....	74.3	73.6	75.7	77.9	67.7	72.1	65.9	72.5	68.6	81.5
Part-day.....	35.3	34.1	28.6	27.1	28.6	23.5	26.6	27.8	25.3	28.1
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	43.4	41.8	39.1	35.4	32.6	32.7	31.5	32.8	29.1	33.0
PERCENT OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL										
All children, 3 to 5 years old.....	49.2	48.6	45.2	40.9	41.6	39.1	37.5	34.6	33.0	31.6
3 years old.....	20.0	21.5	19.8	14.5	15.5	12.5	13.0	8.7	8.3	6.8
4 years old.....	41.9	40.5	37.6	34.2	33.5	29.9	27.9	23.1	22.8	21.3
5 years old.....	81.4	81.3	78.6	76.0	76.1	73.6	69.2	68.9	65.9	65.4
With mother in labor force.....	52.6	54.0	48.7	42.9	44.7	40.8	38.8	37.8	33.2	34.2
3 years old.....	24.7	27.5	23.9	17.5	21.9	15.8	18.4	12.6	11.8	10.5
4 years old.....	45.1	46.2	42.4	38.6	36.9	31.5	28.4	27.3	25.3	25.6
5 years old.....	81.9	82.5	79.3	75.0	75.1	71.6	66.6	68.3	60.6	63.8
With mother not in labor force.....	47.1	45.1	43.0	40.0	40.2	38.4	37.0	33.2	32.8	30.2
3 years old.....	16.7	17.8	16.8	12.9	12.7	11.0	10.7	6.9	7.0	5.2
4 years old.....	40.0	36.6	35.0	31.9	32.1	29.2	27.7	21.3	21.8	19.2
5 years old.....	81.5	80.6	78.2	76.8	76.6	74.4	70.8	69.3	68.0	66.3

Table 2. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF CHILD AND NUMBER OF OTHER CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD										
All children.....	9,726	10,183	10,391	10,344	10,166	10,521	10,877	11,411	11,895	12,234
With no other child in household.....	3,483	3,517	3,426	3,372	3,175	3,145	3,066	2,736	2,753	2,773
With 1 other child.....	3,546	3,661	3,546	3,556	3,337	3,415	3,331	3,611	3,564	3,588
With 2 other children.....	1,627	1,693	1,979	1,870	2,006	2,049	2,308	2,383	2,697	2,851
With 3 or more other children.....	1,059	1,314	1,411	1,547	1,649	1,912	2,172	2,487	2,881	3,021
Percent enrolled in school										
All children.....	49.2	48.6	45.1	40.9	41.6	39.1	37.5	34.6	32.0	31.6
With no other child in household.....	48.0	49.4	43.8	40.2	40.8	35.6	35.1	31.1	31.1	28.8
With 1 other child.....	52.4	51.0	49.7	43.2	44.2	44.2	41.3	38.8	36.6	35.5
With 2 other children.....	48.8	48.3	44.0	42.2	41.4	39.6	37.7	35.5	34.2	32.9
With 3 or more other children.....	43.5	40.6	39.9	35.6	38.3	35.2	34.6	31.8	29.9	28.2
CHILDREN 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD										
All children.....	6,238	6,676	6,966	7,000	6,782	6,928	7,096	7,412	7,803	8,075
With no other child in household.....	2,470	2,511	2,602	2,511	2,403	2,358	2,290	2,184	2,086	2,096
With 1 other child.....	2,152	2,316	2,235	2,299	2,100	2,106	2,063	2,274	2,255	2,261
With 2 other children.....	968	1,034	1,242	1,187	1,267	1,272	1,410	1,454	1,691	1,774
With 3 or more other children.....	647	815	887	1,004	1,012	1,189	1,334	1,560	1,770	1,943
Percent enrolled in school										
All children.....	31.3	31.5	28.8	24.2	24.4	21.2	20.5	16.1	15.7	14.2
With no other child in household.....	33.8	36.4	31.4	27.6	28.7	22.9	22.2	17.3	17.8	15.7
With 1 other child.....	33.4	32.4	31.3	25.0	24.5	23.9	22.8	18.5	17.5	16.3
With 2 other children.....	26.3	27.3	25.5	22.1	21.5	20.6	18.7	15.1	15.1	12.5
With 3 or more other children.....	21.9	20.6	19.5	16.1	17.6	14.0	16.1	11.7	11.6	11.5

Table 3. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER AND RACE: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
All Races										
All children, 3 to 5 years old.....	9,725	10,183	10,391	10,144	10,166	10,521	10,877	11,411	11,895	12,234
Total enrolled in nursery school.....	1,515	1,745	1,603	1,318	1,277	1,058	1,093	856	815	712
Mother in labor force.....	713	828	709	553	523	391	405	353	311	312
Employed full time.....	405	472	438	337	304	232	230	238	207	197
Employed part time.....	261	288	223	181	186	135	154	106	83	100
Mother not in labor force.....	783	887	864	747	738	653	679	486	498	388
Enrolled full day in nursery school.....	456	591	532	385	404	293	291	256	240	210
Mother in labor force.....	339	435	403	300	275	211	192	186	165	171
Employed full time.....	271	324	330	226	224	171	156	161	133	139
Employed part time.....	56	81	55	60	37	38	27	21	19	26
Mother not in labor force.....	109	136	109	70	122	76	97	65	74	38
Enrolled part day in nursery school.....	1,059	1,154	1,071	937	873	765	802	600	576	502
Mother in labor force.....	374	393	306	252	250	180	213	167	146	141
Employed full time.....	134	148	108	111	80	61	74	77	74	58
Employed part time.....	205	207	168	121	149	97	127	85	64	74
Mother not in labor force.....	674	751	755	677	616	577	582	421	424	352
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	3,275	3,209	3,096	2,916	2,954	3,056	2,982	3,091	3,110	3,152
Mother in labor force.....	1,423	1,340	1,212	1,033	962	999	940	1,015	906	1,041
Employed full time.....	849	764	712	619	551	533	540	621	571	620
Employed part time.....	445	424	382	341	330	382	322	339	273	332
Mother not in labor force.....	1,806	1,817	1,839	1,833	1,944	2,021	2,015	2,047	2,144	2,060
White										
All children, 3 to 5 years old.....	8,008	8,439	8,667	8,698	8,560	8,734	9,029	9,514	9,963	10,280
Total enrolled in nursery school.....	1,241	1,429	1,337	1,083	1,073	883	889	672	664	562
Mother in labor force.....	567	638	538	410	418	292	293	247	218	225
Employed full time.....	300	347	307	242	237	166	151	153	130	140
Employed part time.....	237	258	199	173	163	106	132	88	75	79
Mother not in labor force.....	665	774	777	666	644	579	590	411	441	328
Enrolled full day in nursery school.....	305	385	358	247	262	204	189	160	149	138
Mother in labor force.....	238	298	263	194	188	147	125	119	95	110
Employed full time.....	186	231	217	150	167	122	104	103	74	94
Employed part time.....	47	60	37	44	18	25	17	12	13	14
Mother not in labor force.....	64	77	80	50	69	54	64	38	52	27
Enrolled part day in nursery school.....	936	1,044	979	836	811	679	700	512	515	424
Mother in labor force.....	327	340	275	216	230	145	168	128	123	115
Employed full time.....	114	116	90	92	70	44	47	50	56	46
Employed part time.....	190	195	162	109	145	81	115	76	62	65
Mother not in labor force.....	601	697	697	616	575	525	526	373	389	301
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	2,692	2,676	2,604	2,438	2,469	2,559	2,525	2,638	2,645	2,703
Mother in labor force.....	1,103	1,085	975	812	752	793	738	797	696	829
Employed full time.....	636	594	551	454	415	404	406	455	423	473
Employed part time.....	388	370	348	308	279	325	270	297	228	290
Mother not in labor force.....	1,555	1,557	1,611	1,587	1,676	1,733	1,764	1,820	1,901	1,838
Black										
All children, 3 to 5 years old.....	1,500	1,521	1,545	1,466	1,442	1,609	1,676	1,721	1,772	1,795
Total enrolled in nursery school.....	224	276	227	209	185	149	178	170	132	140
Mother in labor force.....	124	160	151	132	96	85	99	100	84	86
Employed full time.....	90	102	113	87	61	22	72	81	70	56
Employed part time.....	15	27	22	25	20	5	17	16	8	20
Mother not in labor force.....	92	103	72	66	85	62	76	66	47	52
Enrolled full day in nursery school.....	137	188	164	125	137	82	97	90	85	68
Mother in labor force.....	92	123	130	99	81	58	65	63	64	61
Employed full time.....	78	79	103	70	53	11	50	56	54	45
Employed part time.....	8	21	18	15	19	2	10	6	6	12
Mother not in labor force.....	40	55	30	14	52	22	30	25	21	7
Enrolled part day in nursery school.....	87	88	63	84	48	67	81	80	47	72
Mother in labor force.....	32	37	21	33	15	27	34	37	20	25
Employed full time.....	12	23	10	17	8	11	22	25	16	11
Employed part time.....	7	6	4	10	1	3	7	10	2	8
Mother not in labor force.....	52	48	42	52	33	40	46	41	26	45
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	521	455	451	410	434	439	407	405	420	395
Mother in labor force.....	290	212	219	188	189	188	182	204	186	200
Employed full time.....	192	142	146	132	117	51	123	144	128	138
Employed part time.....	51	42	30	33	49	18	44	39	41	38
Mother not in labor force.....	220	227	207	211	239	248	222	198	224	184

Table 3. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER AND RACE: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
All Races										
Total enrolled in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	47.1	47.4	44.2	42.0	41.0	37.0	37.1	41.2	38.1	43.8
Employed full time.....	26.7	27.0	27.3	25.6	23.8	21.9	21.0	27.8	25.4	27.7
Employed part time.....	17.2	16.5	13.9	13.7	14.6	12.8	14.1	12.4	10.2	14.0
Mother not in labor force.....	51.7	50.8	53.9	56.7	57.8	61.7	62.1	56.8	61.0	54.5
Enrolled full day in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	74.3	73.6	75.8	77.9	67.6	72.0	66.0	72.7	68.8	81.4
Employed full time.....	39.4	34.8	62.0	58.7	35.4	38.4	53.6	62.9	55.4	66.2
Employed part time.....	12.3	13.7	10.3	15.6	9.2	13.0	9.3	8.2	7.9	12.4
Mother not in labor force.....	23.9	23.0	20.5	18.2	30.2	25.9	33.3	25.4	30.8	18.1
Enrolled part day in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	35.3	34.1	28.6	27.1	28.6	23.5	26.6	27.8	25.3	28.1
Employed full time.....	12.7	12.8	10.1	11.9	9.2	8.0	9.2	12.8	12.8	11.6
Employed part time.....	19.4	17.9	15.7	13.0	17.1	12.7	15.8	14.2	11.1	14.7
Mother not in labor force.....	63.6	65.1	70.5	72.6	70.6	75.4	72.6	70.2	73.6	69.7
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	43.5	41.8	39.1	35.4	32.6	32.7	31.5	32.8	29.1	33.0
Employed full time.....	25.9	23.8	23.0	21.2	18.7	17.4	18.1	20.1	18.4	19.7
Employed part time.....	13.6	13.2	12.5	11.7	11.2	12.5	10.8	11.0	8.8	10.5
Mother not in labor force.....	55.1	56.6	59.4	62.9	65.8	66.1	67.6	66.2	68.9	65.4
White										
Total enrolled in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	45.5	44.6	40.2	37.9	39.0	33.1	33.5	36.8	32.8	40.0
Employed full time.....	24.2	24.3	23.0	22.3	22.1	18.8	17.0	22.8	19.6	24.9
Employed part time.....	19.1	17.8	14.9	14.1	15.2	12.0	14.8	13.1	11.3	14.1
Mother not in labor force.....	53.6	54.2	58.1	61.5	60.0	65.6	66.4	61.2	66.4	58.4
Enrolled full day in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	78.0	77.4	73.5	78.5	71.8	72.1	66.1	74.4	63.8	79.7
Employed full time.....	61.0	60.0	60.6	60.7	63.7	59.8	55.0	64.4	49.7	68.1
Employed part time.....	15.4	15.6	10.3	17.8	6.9	12.3	9.0	7.5	8.7	10.1
Mother not in labor force.....	21.0	20.0	22.3	20.2	26.3	26.5	33.9	23.8	34.9	19.6
Enrolled part day in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	34.9	32.6	28.1	25.8	28.4	21.4	24.0	25.0	23.9	27.1
Employed full time.....	12.2	11.1	9.2	11.0	8.6	6.5	6.7	9.8	10.9	10.8
Employed part time.....	20.3	18.7	16.5	13.0	17.9	11.9	16.4	14.8	12.0	15.3
Mother not in labor force.....	64.2	66.8	71.2	73.7	70.9	77.3	75.1	72.9	75.5	71.0
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	41.0	40.5	37.4	33.3	30.5	31.0	29.2	30.0	26.3	30.7
Employed full time.....	23.6	22.2	21.2	18.6	16.8	15.8	16.1	17.6	16.0	17.5
Employed part time.....	14.4	13.8	13.4	12.6	11.3	12.7	10.7	11.3	8.6	10.7
Mother not in labor force.....	57.8	58.2	61.9	65.1	67.9	67.7	69.9	69.0	71.9	68.0
Black										
Total enrolled in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	55.4	58.0	66.5	63.2	51.9	57.0	55.6	58.8	63.6	61.4
Employed full time.....	40.2	37.0	49.8	41.6	33.0	14.8	40.4	47.6	53.0	40.0
Employed part time.....	6.7	9.8	9.7	12.0	10.8	3.4	9.6	9.4	6.1	14.3
Mother not in labor force.....	41.1	37.3	31.7	31.6	45.9	41.6	42.7	38.8	35.6	37.1
Enrolled full day in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)
Mother in labor force.....	67.7	65.6	79.3	79.2	59.1	70.7	67.0	70.0	75.3	(B)
Employed full time.....	36.9	42.0	62.8	56.0	38.7	13.4	51.5	62.2	63.5	(B)
Employed part time.....	5.2	11.2	11.0	12.0	13.9	2.4	10.3	6.7	7.1	(B)
Mother not in labor force.....	29.2	29.3	18.3	11.2	38.0	26.8	30.9	27.8	24.7	(B)
Enrolled part day in nursery school.....	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	(B)	(B)	100.0	100.0	(B)	(B)
Mother in labor force.....	36.8	42.0	(B)	39.3	(B)	(B)	42.0	46.3	(B)	(B)
Employed full time.....	13.8	26.1	(B)	20.2	(B)	(B)	27.2	31.3	(B)	(B)
Employed part time.....	8.0	6.8	(B)	11.9	(B)	(B)	8.6	12.5	(B)	(B)
Mother not in labor force.....	59.8	54.5	(B)	61.9	(B)	(B)	56.8	51.3	(B)	(B)
Enrolled in kindergarten.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force.....	35.7	46.6	48.6	45.9	43.5	42.8	44.7	50.4	44.3	50.6
Employed full time.....	36.9	31.2	32.4	32.2	27.0	11.6	30.2	35.6	30.5	34.9
Employed part time.....	9.8	9.2	6.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	10.8	9.6	9.8	9.6
Mother not in labor force.....	42.2	49.9	45.9	51.5	55.1	56.5	54.5	48.9	53.3	46.6

Table 4. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED MOTHER AND AGE OF CHILD: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. - For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
ALL CHILDREN										
Children 3 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	1,071	972	1,167	1,177	977	994	985	1,006	1,036	1,169
White-collar worker.....	589	548	665	626	527	492	509	513	492	556
Professional or managerial.....	206	169	205	184	172	162	165	156	168	176
Clerical or sales.....	383	379	461	442	354	329	344	357	324	380
Blue-collar worker.....	195	170	215	248	186	197	192	224	242	258
Service worker.....	265	235	267	291	244	277	259	251	239	291
Farm worker.....	21	20	19	12	20	29	24	18	43	63
Children 4 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	1,144	1,288	1,230	1,193	1,013	1,003	1,068	1,120	1,175	1,185
White-collar worker.....	655	759	709	619	534	479	540	547	590	561
Professional or managerial.....	214	235	227	197	181	160	163	160	173	173
Clerical or sales.....	440	524	481	423	353	319	378	387	418	388
Blue-collar worker.....	208	210	220	256	216	186	191	266	251	235
Service worker.....	257	300	279	292	239	200	297	271	290	325
Farm worker.....	24	19	22	22	24	37	39	37	43	64
Children 5 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	1,367	1,276	1,207	1,094	1,010	1,113	1,120	1,258	1,163	1,267
White-collar worker.....	805	758	652	600	514	579	545	647	566	612
Professional or managerial.....	259	269	216	189	177	176	182	227	204	202
Clerical or sales.....	546	489	436	411	336	403	363	419	362	410
Blue-collar worker.....	225	214	234	205	188	213	242	277	265	238
Service worker.....	310	283	295	266	285	288	305	297	266	363
Farm worker.....	27	21	26	23	32	33	27	36	66	54
ENROLLED										
Children 3 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	283	282	281	204	227	164	191	133	124	130
White-collar worker.....	202	204	209	153	170	117	132	99	83	90
Professional or managerial.....	77	79	89	48	60	44	49	40	32	47
Clerical or sales.....	125	123	120	106	109	74	83	58	50	43
Blue-collar worker.....	30	27	31	21	19	15	18	15	20	12
Service worker.....	51	51	40	30	37	27	39	20	20	26
Farm worker.....	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	-	1	3
Children 4 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	550	611	521	456	376	319	307	311	308	309
White-collar worker.....	372	425	359	284	238	191	191	204	137	194
Professional or managerial.....	133	164	146	109	90	78	71	77	65	65
Clerical or sales.....	239	262	213	175	147	114	119	127	123	129
Blue-collar worker.....	70	76	60	73	57	41	48	48	56	38
Service worker.....	104	107	98	98	76	83	67	57	62	73
Farm worker.....	3	4	4	1	6	4	2	1	3	4
Children 5 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	1,128	1,055	953	818	767	799	748	860	702	810
White-collar worker.....	674	625	524	470	404	436	401	502	393	426
Professional or managerial.....	230	228	170	146	138	137	137	179	133	151
Clerical or sales.....	443	395	355	325	257	299	265	324	259	276
Blue-collar worker.....	186	176	169	153	119	126	141	148	135	133
Service worker.....	247	238	239	179	225	216	187	192	149	226
Farm worker.....	21	16	21	17	20	20	20	18	26	26
PERCENT ENROLLED										
Children 3 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	26.4	29.0	24.1	17.4	23.3	16.5	19.4	13.2	11.9	11.1
White-collar worker.....	34.3	37.3	31.4	24.5	32.3	23.9	23.9	19.2	16.9	16.2
Professional or managerial.....	37.4	46.7	43.4	26.1	34.9	27.2	29.7	25.6	19.0	26.7
Clerical or sales.....	32.6	33.0	26.0	24.0	30.8	22.5	24.1	16.2	15.4	11.3
Blue-collar worker.....	15.3	15.8	14.5	8.4	10.5	7.6	9.5	6.5	8.2	4.6
Service worker.....	19.1	21.6	14.9	10.4	15.3	9.9	15.0	8.0	7.6	8.9
Farm worker.....	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Children 4 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	48.1	47.5	42.4	38.3	37.1	31.8	28.8	27.8	26.2	26.1
White-collar worker.....	56.9	56.1	50.6	45.8	44.5	39.8	33	37.4	31.7	34.6
Professional or managerial.....	62.1	69.8	64.3	55.3	49.7	48.8	43.7	48.1	37.6	37.6
Clerical or sales.....	54.3	50.0	44.3	41.4	41.6	35.7	31.5	32.8	29.4	33.2
Blue-collar worker.....	33.6	35.9	27.2	28.3	26.2	21.9	24.9	18.3	22.2	16.1
Service worker.....	40.5	35.6	35.3	33.7	31.7	27.8	22.4	21.2	21.2	22.5
Farm worker.....	13.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Children 5 years old										
Mother employed, total.....	82.5	82.7	78.9	74.8	75.3	71.8	66.8	68.4	60.4	63.9
White-collar worker.....	83.6	82.4	80.4	78.4	78.6	75.3	73.5	77.7	69.5	69.6
Professional or managerial.....	88.8	84.8	78.7	77.2	82.5	78.4	75.3	78.9	65.2	74.8
Clerical or sales.....	81.1	80.8	81.0	79.1	76.5	74.2	73.0	77.3	71.5	67.3
Blue-collar worker.....	82.8	82.3	72.3	74.5	63.2	59.0	58.1	53.2	50.9	55.8
Service worker.....	79.6	84.2	80.8	67.0	78.9	75.2	61.3	64.5	55.8	62.1
Farm worker.....	78.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 5. PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MOTHER AND AGE OF CHILD: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
ALL CHILDREN										
Children 3 years old.....	2,965	3,113	3,392	3,476	3,376	3,386	3,449	3,550	3,756	3,955
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	169	162	173	178	194	230	211	222	252	293
8 years.....	118	104	111	129	128	180	183	199	229	230
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	539	613	640	629	699	700	721	774	827	863
4 years.....	1,270	1,412	1,518	1,648	1,589	1,540	1,591	1,656	1,717	1,812
College: 1 to 3 years.....	531	473	536	544	462	433	453	425	442	435
4 years.....	227	254	291	247	253	230	219	208	212	211
5 years or more.....	111	96	124	102	62	73	72	65	69	70
Children 4 years old.....	3,168	3,448	3,471	3,388	3,282	3,446	3,559	3,743	3,945	4,030
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	138	159	161	157	190	196	228	219	256	295
8 years.....	135	121	145	103	167	162	190	190	222	240
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	601	585	622	775	681	779	765	854	882	922
4 years.....	1,408	1,635	1,622	1,565	1,524	1,613	1,677	1,791	1,810	1,830
College: 1 to 3 years.....	544	583	565	492	442	425	461	424	443	437
4 years.....	224	250	246	252	203	209	181	195	229	232
5 years or more.....	118	116	110	104	76	63	56	69	72	72
Children 5 years old.....	3,422	3,449	3,369	3,278	3,326	3,550	3,734	3,949	4,016	4,089
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	172	149	167	179	208	247	225	219	299	321
8 years.....	112	139	142	138	152	184	180	232	261	245
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	565	631	657	617	680	752	866	888	899	958
4 years.....	1,592	1,594	1,529	1,558	1,569	1,684	1,733	1,825	1,834	1,764
College: 1 to 3 years.....	604	546	516	464	434	429	429	479	410	484
4 years.....	246	250	256	226	212	194	222	227	223	255
5 years or more.....	131	139	102	95	70	79	78	79	90	62
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL										
Children 3 years old.....	595	665	662	506	529	424	452	307	317	269
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	11	13	14	10	16	14	10	6	8	9
8 years.....	9	12	10	5	7	10	8	1	6	12
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	57	69	63	40	58	40	38	28	36	22
4 years.....	198	245	229	184	224	158	191	125	130	106
College: 1 to 3 years.....	148	162	151	138	125	108	115	75	62	42
4 years.....	109	126	133	86	74	69	56	51	58	48
5 years or more.....	62	45	63	44	24	25	34	21	18	29
Children 4 years old.....	1,335	1,399	1,314	1,164	1,107	1,032	994	869	904	856
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	44	59	45	46	38	33	40	27	35	32
8 years.....	41	27	25	17	36	13	26	23	29	32
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	177	148	145	166	187	164	166	138	145	149
4 years.....	533	586	566	475	445	444	433	389	409	377
College: 1 to 3 years.....	284	310	299	236	233	209	186	157	152	149
4 years.....	168	181	163	155	118	127	107	97	93	82
5 years or more.....	87	87	72	68	51	43	36	40	41	34
Children 5 years old.....	2,795	2,808	2,649	2,495	2,531	2,608	2,592	2,724	2,639	2,676
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	135	109	97	114	118	137	103	88	109	123
8 years.....	83	99	87	90	86	113	86	118	141	125
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	424	481	483	435	471	492	546	543	517	545
4 years.....	1,316	1,299	1,249	1,209	1,252	1,284	1,275	1,334	1,308	1,260
College: 1 to 3 years.....	519	474	426	378	354	348	354	378	324	368
4 years.....	207	222	219	194	184	159	172	198	176	204
5 years or more.....	112	125	88	75	66	74	56	65	64	52
PERCENT ENROLLED										
Children 3 years old.....	20.1	21.4	19.5	14.6	15.7	12.5	13.1	8.6	8.4	6.8
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	6.5	8.0	8.1	5.6	8.7	6.1	4.7	2.7	3.2	3.1
8 years.....	7.7	11.5	8.7	4.1	5.6	5.7	4.1	0.5	2.5	5.3
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	10.6	11.2	9.8	6.3	8.3	5.8	5.3	3.6	4.3	2.6
4 years.....	15.6	17.3	15.1	11.2	14.1	10.3	12.0	7.6	7.6	5.8
College: 1 to 3 years.....	27.9	34.3	28.2	25.3	27.1	24.8	25.3	17.6	14.0	9.7
4 years.....	47.8	47.2	45.7	34.7	29.1	30.1	25.6	24.6	27.2	30.8
5 years or more.....	35.9	46.7	30.8	43.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 5. PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MOTHER AND AGE OF CHILD: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
PERCENT ENROLLED—Continued										
Children 4 years old.....	42.1	40.6	37.9	34.3	33.7	29.9	27.9	23.2	22.9	21.3
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: less than 8 years.....	31.9	37.1	29.0	29.3	20.0	16.8	17.5	12.3	12.2	10.8
8 years.....	30.7	22.4	17.2	16.2	21.5	7.7	13.6	11.9	13.2	13.3
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	29.5	25.3	23.3	23.2	27.4	21.0	21.7	16.1	16.5	16.2
4 years.....	37.0	35.9	34.9	30.3	29.2	27.5	25.8	21.7	22.6	20.6
College: 1 to 3 years.....	52.1	55.2	52.9	48.0	52.8	49.2	40.4	36.9	34.2	34.1
4 years.....	75.1	72.6	66.3	61.7	58.2	60.6	58.9	49.7	40.8	35.4
5 years or more.....	74.2	75.3	65.3	65.3	67.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Children 3 years old.....	81.7	81.4	78.6	76.1	76.1	73.5	69.4	67.0	65.7	65.4
Educational attainment of mother:										
Elementary: less than 8 years.....	78.5	73.2	58.1	61.7	56.7	55.5	45.8	40.2	36.5	38.3
8 years.....	74.2	70.8	61.3	65.6	56.9	61.6	47.6	51.0	53.9	50.8
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	75.1	76.2	73.5	70.4	69.3	67.2	63.1	61.2	57.5	56.9
4 years.....	82.7	81.5	81.7	77.6	79.8	76.2	73.6	73.1	71.3	71.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	85.9	86.9	82.5	81.3	81.6	81.1	82.4	78.9	79.0	76.1
4 years.....	84.1	88.9	85.3	86.0	86.4	81.7	77.6	87.1	78.9	80.0
5 years or more.....	85.6	89.4	86.6	79.0	(B)	93.5	72.4	82.0	70.9	(B)

Table 6. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Labor force status and marital status of mother	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Number of children.....	9,555	10,010	10,233	10,106	9,973	10,360	10,730	11,232	11,704	12,032
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	268	266	230	169	216	202	163	121	112	119
Married, spouse present.....	8,053	8,410	8,777	8,791	8,613	9,072	9,451	10,123	10,476	10,853
Other marital status.....	1,234	1,334	1,226	1,146	1,144	1,087	1,115	988	1,116	1,060
Women in labor force.....	4,059	4,012	3,943	3,664	3,368	3,390	3,450	3,605	3,624	3,937
Never married.....	137	119	99	68	92	83	82	47	40	57
Married, spouse present.....	3,287	3,235	3,200	3,001	2,656	2,801	2,856	3,065	3,081	3,325
Other marital status.....	635	658	646	595	550	506	511	493	533	556
Women not in labor force.....	5,496	5,998	6,288	6,442	6,665	6,971	7,280	7,626	8,050	8,094
Never married.....	131	147	131	101	124	119	81	74	72	62
Married, spouse present.....	4,766	5,175	5,577	5,790	5,947	6,271	6,595	7,058	7,395	7,528
Other marital status.....	599	676	580	551	594	580	604	494	583	505
Number of children enrolled.....	4,725	4,871	4,624	4,152	4,163	4,056	4,032	3,898	3,857	3,796
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	125	123	97	83	84	73	55	26	29	42
Married, spouse present.....	3,978	4,076	3,975	3,592	3,591	3,557	3,568	3,511	3,453	3,427
Other marital status.....	621	672	552	477	488	425	409	361	376	327
Women in labor force.....	2,136	2,167	1,921	1,572	1,481	1,382	1,339	1,365	1,214	1,348
Never married.....	76	58	50	33	33	37	20	9	9	22
Married, spouse present.....	1,708	1,733	1,528	1,261	1,183	1,150	1,126	1,169	1,015	1,136
Other marital status.....	352	377	343	279	265	195	193	188	191	190
Women not in labor force.....	2,589	2,704	2,703	2,579	2,682	2,674	2,693	2,533	2,643	2,448
Never married.....	49	65	47	50	51	36	35	18	20	20
Married, spouse present.....	2,271	2,343	2,447	2,331	2,408	2,407	2,442	2,342	2,438	2,291
Other marital status.....	269	295	209	198	223	230	216	173	185	138
Percent enrolled.....	49.4	48.7	45.2	41.1	41.7	39.1	37.6	34.7	33.0	31.5
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	46.8	46.3	42.3	49.1	38.8	36.3	33.6	21.7	25.6	35.3
Married, spouse present.....	49.4	48.5	45.3	40.9	41.7	39.2	37.8	34.7	33.0	31.6
Other marital status.....	50.3	50.3	45.0	41.6	42.6	39.1	36.7	36.5	33.7	30.9
Women in labor force.....	52.6	54.0	48.7	42.9	44.8	40.8	38.8	37.9	33.2	34.2
Never married.....	55.3	48.4	50.7	48.2	35.6	44.5	24.2	17.1	21.3	39.2
Married, spouse present.....	52.0	53.6	47.8	42.0	44.4	41.1	39.7	38.2	32.9	34.2
Other marital status.....	55.4	57.3	53.1	46.9	48.2	38.6	37.7	38.1	35.9	34.2
Women not in labor force.....	47.1	45.1	43.0	40.0	40.2	38.4	37.0	33.2	32.8	30.2
Never married.....	37.6	44.6	35.9	49.7	41.2	30.6	43.2	24.6	28.0	31.7
Married, spouse present.....	47.6	45.3	43.9	40.3	40.5	38.4	37.0	33.2	33.0	30.4
Other marital status.....	45.0	43.6	36.0	35.9	37.5	39.6	35.8	34.9	31.7	27.3
Percent distribution of enrolled children.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.1
Married, spouse present.....	84.2	83.7	86.0	86.5	86.3	87.7	88.5	90.1	89.5	90.3
Other marital status.....	13.1	13.8	11.9	11.5	11.7	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.7	8.6
Women in labor force.....	45.2	44.5	41.5	37.9	35.6	34.1	33.2	35.0	31.5	37.5
Never married.....	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6
Married, spouse present.....	36.1	35.6	33.0	30.4	28.4	28.4	27.9	30.0	26.3	29.9
Other marital status.....	7.4	7.7	7.4	6.7	6.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0
Women not in labor force.....	54.8	55.5	58.5	62.1	64.4	65.9	66.8	65.0	68.5	64.5
Never married.....	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Married, spouse present.....	48.1	48.1	52.9	56.1	57.8	59.3	60.6	60.1	63.2	60.4
Other marital status.....	5.7	6.1	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.4	4.8	3.6

Table 7. PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1967 TO 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Labor force status and marital status of mother	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Number of children.....	6,133	6,561	6,863	6,837	6,651	6,819	7,001	7,284	7,690	7,930
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	184	190	159	125	164	136	111	87	81	78
Married, spouse present.....	5,160	5,492	5,895	5,946	5,763	5,991	6,183	6,536	6,911	7,158
Other marital status.....	788	880	810	767	725	693	706	640	696	713
Women in labor force.....	2,548	2,563	2,624	2,500	2,201	2,181	2,227	2,288	2,401	2,555
Never married.....	90	83	68	55	75	53	57	33	23	37
Married, spouse present.....	2,077	2,046	2,137	2,067	1,777	1,799	1,853	1,946	2,040	2,148
Other marital status.....	381	415	420	379	348	329	316	310	336	370
Women not in labor force.....	3,585	3,997	4,239	4,337	4,450	4,639	4,775	4,995	5,288	5,395
Never married.....	94	107	92	71	88	83	53	54	56	41
Married, spouse present.....	3,083	3,426	3,758	3,879	3,985	4,193	4,330	4,610	4,871	5,009
Other marital status.....	407	466	390	387	377	363	391	331	361	345
Number of children enrolled.....	1,930	2,064	1,976	1,665	1,635	1,451	1,442	1,175	1,220	1,123
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	61	66	44	48	45	39	20	12	12	16
Married, spouse present.....	1,619	1,689	1,680	1,412	1,394	1,279	1,259	1,011	1,075	989
Other marital status.....	250	309	250	206	196	143	162	131	172	117
Women in labor force.....	898	973	875	702	650	513	522	466	455	463
Never married.....	38	30	24	23	21	16	9	2	1	9
Married, spouse present.....	725	762	677	555	508	428	436	394	379	376
Other marital status.....	137	181	172	125	121	69	78	71	74	78
Women not in labor force.....	1,031	1,090	1,101	963	985	938	920	711	765	659
Never married.....	24	34	20	25	24	14	11	9	10	8
Married, spouse present.....	894	927	1,003	857	885	851	824	639	696	613
Other marital status.....	113	129	78	80	76	73	85	61	58	39
Percent enrolled.....	31.5	31.5	28.8	24.4	24.6	21.3	20.6	16.1	15.9	14.1
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	33.2	34.7	27.7	38.8	27.4	21.3	18.0	13.8	14.8	20.5
Married, spouse present.....	31.4	30.8	28.5	23.7	24.2	21.3	20.4	15.7	15.6	13.8
Other marital status.....	31.7	35.1	30.9	26.9	27.0	20.6	22.9	20.5	19.0	16.4
Women in labor force.....	35.2	38.0	33.3	28.1	29.5	23.5	23.4	20.4	19.0	18.1
Never married.....	42.2	36.1	35.3	41.8	28.0	30.2	15.8	6.1	4.0	36.3
Married, spouse present.....	34.9	36.9	31.7	28.9	28.6	23.8	23.5	20.2	18.6	17.5
Other marital status.....	36.0	43.6	41.0	33.0	34.8	21.0	24.7	22.6	22.0	21.1
Women not in labor force.....	28.8	27.3	26.0	22.2	22.1	20.2	19.3	14.2	14.5	12.2
Never married.....	25.5	31.8	21.7	35.2	27.3	16.9	20.8	16.7	17.9	19.5
Married, spouse present.....	29.0	27.1	26.7	22.1	22.2	20.3	19.0	13.9	14.3	12.2
Other marital status.....	27.8	27.7	20.0	20.7	20.2	20.1	21.7	18.4	16.1	11.3
Percent distribution of enrolled children.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status of mother:										
Never married.....	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4
Married, spouse present.....	83.9	81.8	85.0	84.8	85.3	88.1	87.3	87.8	88.1	88.1
Other marital status.....	13.0	15.0	12.7	12.4	12.0	9.9	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.4
Women in labor force.....	46.5	47.1	44.3	42.2	39.8	35.4	36.2	39.7	37.3	41.2
Never married.....	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8
Married, spouse present.....	37.6	36.9	34.3	33.3	31.1	29.5	30.2	33.5	31.1	33.5
Other marital status.....	7.1	8.0	8.7	7.5	7.4	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.9
Women not in labor force.....	33.4	32.8	35.7	37.8	40.2	44.6	43.8	40.4	42.7	38.7
Never married.....	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Married, spouse present.....	46.3	44.9	50.8	51.5	54.1	58.6	57.1	54.4	57.0	54.6
Other marital status.....	5.9	6.3	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.9	5.2	4.8	3.5

Appendix

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding [the relatively small number of] inmates of institutions.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and other races. The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Preprimary school enrollment. Preprimary enrollment, as used here, is the sum of enrollment in regular kindergarten and nursery school.

A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools.

Full- and part-day attendance. Children attending nursery school were classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

Head Start. Children enrolled in Head Start programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide pre-school education to young children are counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate.

Mother. Many of the tables in this report present data on 3- to 5-year-old children living in households by characteristics of their "mother." Identification of the actual parents of children is not possible from October CPS data; however, relationship to the head of the household (i.e., related/not related) is ascertainable. Thus, the characteristics identified as those of the "mother" actually represent characteristics of the woman who was listed as the household head or as the wife of the household head. For the vast majority of children, this person is in fact their mother; however for some, this person may actually be a grandmother, aunt, or a non-relative (if two or more unrelated families live in the same household, for example).

Children in household. The greatest proportion (94.3 percent) of children under 14 years of age in households are actually children of the head of the household and thus may

be considered siblings. Other children in households include children who are related to the head in other ways, such as nieces, nephews, and grandchildren (4.7 percent) and children not related to the head (1.0 percent). In this report all children are treated as children of the head and siblings.¹

Labor force. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week

¹ The proportions were obtained from Table 3 of Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1976," issued January 1977.

fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Full-time and part-time employment. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually work full time are classified as employed full time. Part-time workers are persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually work only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full or part time.

Occupation of worker. The data refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The term "white collar" refers to the combination of the following major groups used in the 1970 Census of Population: (a) professional, technical and kindred; (b) managers and administrators, except farm; (c) clerical and kindred workers; and (d) sales workers. The term "blue collar" refers to the sum of the following major occupation groups: (a) craft and kindred workers; (b) operatives, including transport; and (c) laborers, except farm. The term "farm workers" includes the major occupation groups of (a) farmers and farm managers and (b) farm laborers and supervisors. The term "service workers" includes service workers, including private household.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward

an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Symbols. A dash "-" represents zero or a number which rounds to zero. The symbol "<" means less than. "B" means that the base is too small to show the derived measure; "NA" means not available; and "..." means not applicable. "S" means that the base for a derived number does not meet publication standards because the base is not comparable to CPS estimates.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates in this report are based on data obtained annually in October of 1967 through 1976 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census and from supplementary questions to the CPS. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years or older in the household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked in October concerning educational characteristics, such as school enrollment, in order to acquire information about all levels of education.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample design in use during the referenced data collection periods.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas ¹	Households eligible		Households visited, not eligible ²
		Interviewed ³	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1972 to present.....	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1971 to July 1972.....	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971.....	449	48,000	2,000	8,500

¹These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

²These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible, (see section "Nonsampling Variability," below). Samples for previous sample designs were selected from files of the census most recently completed at the time.

The estimation procedure used for both the CPS and supplemented data involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained had a complete census been taken using the same schedule, instructions and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data, mistakes made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units within the sample (undercoverage).

The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage in CPS is known. About 600,000 conventional new construction units (housing units other than mobile homes) were assigned building permits prior to the 1970 census but building was not completed by the time of the census (i.e., April 1970); these units have no representation in the CPS sample. Most conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after the census, is represented. About 290,000 occupied mobile homes are not represented in CPS; these units were either missed in the census or have been built or occupied since the census. The extent of other sources of undercoverage is unknown. Note that these estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample

only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less. The estimation procedure described previously does partially adjust for undercoverage through the ratio estimation to independent population controls. However, if for particular characteristics, the persons occupying the missed households differ from those occupying sampled households, then for these characteristics some nonsampling error would still result from the undercoverage.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Standard error tables and their use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in tables A-1 and A-2 are approximations to standard errors of estimates for all children in nursery schools or kindergartens in the total U.S. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables A-1 and A-2 without the use of the factors in table A-3. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the effects of sampling

Table A-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
1.....	1	750.....	35
10.....	4	1,000.....	39
25.....	7	1,500.....	47
50.....	9	2,500.....	57
100.....	13	5,000.....	65
250.....	21	7,500.....	54
500.....	29		

Table A-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)									
	75	100	250	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500
2 or 98.....	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 or 90.....	4.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
20 or 80.....	6.1	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
35 to 65.....	7.3	6.3	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
50.....	7.6	6.6	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7

Table A-3. "f" Factors to be Applied to Tables A-1 and A-2 to Approximate Standard Errors

Type of characteristic	Value of f
Kindergarten and nursery school enrollment.....	1.0
Labor force status of mother.....	1.1
Mother unemployed.....	1.1
Marital status of mother.....	1.0
Number of siblings.....	1.4
Years of school completed by mother.....	1.1

Table A-4. Parameters for Direct Computation of Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Children

Type of characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
All Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000179	1738
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000279	1738
3 years old.....	-0.000576	1738
4 years old.....	-0.000540	1738
5 years old.....	-0.000498	1738
White Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000217	1738
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000339	1738
5 years old.....	-0.000603	1738
Black Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.001160	1738
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.001800	1738
5 years old.....	-0.003260	1738
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER (Employment, occupation, and not in labor force)		
All Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000214	2078
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000333	2078
3 years old.....	-0.000689	2078
4 years old.....	-0.000645	2078
5 years old.....	-0.000596	2078
White Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000259	2078
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000405	2078
Black Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.001390	2078
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.002150	2078
Mother unemployed.....	-0.000203	1971
MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER		
All Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000179	1738
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000279	1738
5 years old.....	-0.000498	1738
NUMBER OF SIBLINGS		
All Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000360	3500
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000561	3500
5 years old.....	-0.001000	3500
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY MOTHER		
All Children		
3 to 5 years old.....	-0.000212	2064
3 and 4 years old.....	-0.000331	2064
3 years old.....	-0.000684	2064
4 years old.....	-0.000641	2064
5 years old.....	-0.000592	2064

design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables may be approximated by interpolation.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table A-4. These parameters were used to calculate the entries in tables A-1 and A-2, and to calculate the factors in table A-3. They also may be used to calculate directly the standard errors for estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Direct computation of the standard errors will give more accurate results than the use of the standard error tables and the factors in table A-3. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x , of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f \sigma \quad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-3, and σ is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table A-1. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (2), from which the standard errors were calculated in table A-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f \sigma \quad (3)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table A-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table A-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (4), from which the standard errors in table A-2 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error tables and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p (100 - p)} \quad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the use of standard error tables. Table 1 of this report shows that in 1976 there were 4,059,000 3- to 5-year-old children whose mothers were in the labor force. Table A-1 shows the standard error of an estimate of this size to be approximately 62,000. Applying the appropriate factor from table A-3 and using formula (1), the approximate standard error is $1.1 \times 62,000 = 68,000$. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 68,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by 136,000 (twice the standard error). Alternatively, using formula (2) and the parameters $a = .000214$ and $b = 2078$ from table A-4 gives an estimate of the standard error of 70,000.

Table 1 also shows that of these 4,059,000 3-5 year olds with mothers in the labor force 2,136,000 or 52.6 percent of them are enrolled in school. The numerator of this percentage is children enrolled in school whose mothers are in the labor force. This characteristic relates to two categories in table A-4: enrollment in school and labor force status of the mother. Since the larger b -parameter should be used whenever the characteristic relates to more than one b -parameter, the proper b is 2078. Using formula (4), the standard error of an estimate of 52.6 percent is:

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{2078}{4059000} (52.6) (100-52.6)} = 1.1 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 52.6 percent would be within 1.1 percentage points of a complete census figure. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 2.2 percentage points of a complete census figure. As an alternative, tables A-2 and A-3 can be used to get an estimated standard error of $1.1 \times 1.1 = 1.2$ percent on the estimate of 52.6 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} \doteq \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad (5)$$

Where σ_x and σ_y are the standard error of the estimates x and y ; the estimate can be numbers, percents, averages, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between two separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same areas. If however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 1 also shows that of the 5,496,000 children with mothers not in the labor force, 47.1 percent are enrolled in schools. Using formula (4), the standard error for

this estimate is 1.0 percent. It was shown above that 52.6 percent of children with mothers in the labor force are enrolled in school and the standard error on this estimate is 1.1 percent. Therefore, using formula (5), the standard error on the estimated difference of 5.5 percent is about

$$1.5 \doteq \sqrt{(1.0)^2 + (1.1)^2}$$

This means that the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimate would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 1.5 percent. The 68 percent confidence interval about the 5.5 percent difference is from 4.0 percent to 7.0 percent, i.e., 5.5 ± 1.5 . A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived over all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is from 2.5 to 8.5. Thus we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a difference in the school enrollment rates of 3- to 5-year-old children with mothers in the labor force and the rates for children with mothers not in the labor force.